pday. . believe that the Congress and he country should applaud the dediand highly professional career offeers of CIA for the magnificent job they have performed over the years.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. KELLY. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding to me at this moment for a few remarks, and I hope he dil answer a few questions.

I was the first one to introduce a resdution in this House in 1953 for the stabitshment of a doint Committee on steingence Matters. During my first ear on the Committee on Foreign Afairs I found the need for such a committee, and in 1953, together with two of my colleagues, Congressman Zaslocki and Congressman Judd, I introduced a esolution to accomplish this. The purose of my resolution was not to make marges against the CIA, or to criticize he CIA. It was an endeavor to make are that the CIA operate properly, coordinate intelligence gathered by the and get it to one President. I also est that a joint committee of the Conress was the most appropriate instrument to accomplish this task and make ure that our Chief Executive receives stal and full information based on the tata gathered by all intelligence agencies t the risteral Government.

n 1961 . introduced House Concurent Resonation o and by new I think here are several dozen Members of Coness wen have hitroduced himilar resodions.

PART to lisk the gentleman, who is a nember of the Committee on Armed procs, several questions. ... am not satded with the performance of the CIA. carraitze that an agencies of Government ave problems and out not at all times wet with locess in all their efforts.

Then a sas in Jurere some years ago. secretary of State Stilles was there at to Geneva Perce C. M. rettee, and a revertion took place. ... Innuary. At the and the result of the ceal with this is. The ceal with this is. at man seem so by on soil of the situation Those milaness and our Ambassador Friungary (738 not there at the time.

liba, courn wietnam, the information cat has come out to these countries in ane mstanice com velopments on, box the country by marm. I think se need for a limit resolution is more "portant today than it ever was. I feel int had we had that resolution back in 54 and a committee ofte ints formed. many or these instances would not have The the modern involved is appened hat they do not trust the stembers of ingress to receive this information.

Thought that in 1952 we might have nivision, incause the then President, den ne was a Member of the other body. ad accepted the same resolution. | 'Iany ners had done it. low, when they get to the executive branch they feel there the meed to inform the Members of ingress on what is going on to insure an two emper information is collected

and sent to the proper agencies of Government.

Mr. ARENDS. I will try to answer the rentiewoman. There is a great deal of difference of opinion about that matter. The gentlewoman stated there are shortcomings in the CIA, which I mentioned in my speech, and that certainly is true. They are human beings. I am talking of the overall picture of the value of the CIA. But in this particular respect you would have a joint committee set up between the Benate and the House, and there would be a certain number of people on that committee. I do not know how you would go about getting the information disseminated to the Members of Congress, because we will never get to the place where every Member of Congress knows exactly at all times exactly what is going on.

Then we tinally get to the place where I think we have to be like the fellow who when he was asked if he could keep a secret repiled. Don't worry about me keeping a secret, you have to worry about the people I tell it to."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, supplearious Covernment agencies, evaluate menting the statements of the distinquished gentleman from Illinois | Mr. ARENDS!, I must say that I have seldom read an article so misleading and so repiete with errors as the article to which be refers.

The Central Intelligence Agency is not a policymaking agency. It has no conrot or eversight of military programs. It is burely a factfinding service.

I may also add that after years of lose association with the present peronner or the Agency and those who have preceded them, I do not believe there is mother group or men more dedicated to auty or or higher integrity or more effecive in the discharge of their assignments. Than those who constitute and have constituted the personnel of this enportant dervice.

so far as its budget is concerned, it is ernaps more carefully scrutinized than any other of the estimates processed by be committee.

Jecessarily, a 3 relations to the comanthe and the Congress are executive. For the same reason it is not at liberty answer are many irresponsible nuendos curried in the press and conributed to periodicals seeking the head-

n conclusion, may I express appreciaion of the statement just made by the entieman from Elinois (Mr. Arends), and at the same time may I take advanage of he opportunity to express my inpreciation and warm regard for the CIA, individually and as a whole.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A JOINT OMMITTEE ON THE CIA AND IN-TELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER oro cempore Mr. Cader previous order of the Touse, the gentleman from New York Mr. Lindsay! is recognized for 30 minites.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, would the entieman be good enough to yield beore he proceeds with his main speech?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield to the gentlevoman.

Mrs. KELLY. I am very happy, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] has introduced a resolution similar to the one I have sponsored. I have asked the gentleman to yield at this time in order to comment on the remarks of the previous speaker. We are dealing with a problem which relates to intelligence activities that affect our national security—to the coordination and utilization of such intelligence by various departments and agencies of the Government. I do not propose that the Congress of the United States as a whole be kept fully informed on each intelligence operation, on each and every "cloak and dagger" activity, and I am sure there are many Members of the Congress who would not want to know these details. I have never sought classified information from the Atomic Energy Commission, for example, and I know there are many others among my coileagues who have likewise never sought such information. We put our trust in these matters and respect the judgment of those of our colleagues who sit on the july constituted committees which have jurisdiction and oversight over these activities. By the same token, we feel that there should be a duly constituted congressional "watchdog" committee to oversee the affairs of the Central Intelligence Agency and of the intelligence community in general.

I thank our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Lindsay], for yielding to me and I am very appreciative of the fact that he has had articles published pointing out the need for the establishment of such a committee.

Mr. LINDSAY. I thank the gentlevoman for her statement and I should like to associate myself with her remark when she says that there is not any Member of the Congress who wants to uncover even for themselves the secreta of the CIA. Congress need not know the details of clandestine operations, the centieman from Illinois in his remarks on that point entirely misses the point.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois did not ask for more time than 20 minutes as I had hoped he would which would have permitted me, while he was in the well of the flouse, to submit to questions from the door, instead of just reading his prepared text. It is for this reason that I asked for 30 minutes of my own, an order to permit proper debate to take place on the floor of the House on the nerits or dements of the question. The question is whether it is desirable to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence.

f hope the gentleman from Illinois viil remain on the floor while I discuss this subject as I will have some comments to make about the speech he just made and will point out areas of disagreement and also areas of error, in my judgment.

The gentleman referred to an article that appeared in Esquire magazine